(d) At present, adhoc promotions are existing in the grade of Executive Engineers only. The revised Recruitment Rules for the Central Engineering Service & Central Electrical & Mechanical Engineering Service (Group A), which include the grade of Executive Engineer, were notified on 29.10.96. A proposal for regularisation of adhoc promotions made prior to 29.10.96 in accordance with the Rules as they stood prior to amendment, has already been forwarded to the UPSC. Filling up of vacancies arising from 29.10.96 onwards regularly in accordance with the revised Recruitment Rules will be possible only after the process of regularisation of pre-29.10.96 vacancies is first completed. Once this process is completed, the need for making adhoc promotions may not arise in future.

Statement

Post	Present strength		No. of vacancies
	(regular)	(adhoc)	
ADG	0	0	7
CE(C)	43	0	1
CE(E)	7	0	1
SE(C)	157	0	0
SE(E)	48	0	0
EE(C)	97	339	132
EE(E)	47	96	38
AE(C)	1516	0	252
AE(E)	637	0	45

Special funds for Slums

287. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a special provision of funds during the current year for formulating special plan of action for amelioration of conditions in slum areas;

(b) if so, the details of the new schemes formulated, revised guidelines/strategies worked out, to improve inhuman conditions in slum areas in the country;

(c) the details of the review of schemes implemented so far in various States and results achieved particularly in Maharashtra and new projects proposed for development/upgradation of slums in the State, with details; and

(d) the details of projects approved and regulatory/monitoring arrangements made to ensure effective implementation of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, a National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) was launched recently in August, 1996 to provide additional Central Assistance to States/UTs for slum development. Details of State-wise allocation of funds under NSDP during 1996-97 and 1997-98 are given in Statement-I (*see below*).

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission has formulated and issued guidelines to States/UTs for implementation and monitoring of the NSDP. Details are given in Statement-II (*see below*). At the Centre level, the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment has built up a Monitoring Mechanism for effective implementation of the NSDP. A MIS (Management Information System) for quarterly review of the programme has been devised and circulated to the States/UTs.

Statement-I

(A) **Pro-rata distribution of the allocation for the Slum Scheme for 1996-97**

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	States/UTs	Estimated Slum Populaltion 1991	Pro-rata distribution of Rs. 250 Crores
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42.93	22.97
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.21	0.11
3.	Assam	4.14	2.22
4.	Bihar	35.34	16.91
5.	Goa	0.83	0.44
6.	Gujarat	26.67	14.27
7.	Haryana	6.83	3.65
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.94	0.50
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.09	3.26
10.	Karnataka	23.63	12.64
11.	Kerala	13.59	7.27
12.	Madhya Pradesh	27.67	14.80
13.	Maharashtra	66.66	35.67
14.	Manipur	0.85	0.45
15.	Meghalaya	0.75	0.40
16.	Mizoram	0.63	0.34
17.	Nagaland	0.44	0.24
18.	Orissa	8.41	4.50
19.	Punjab	13.17	7.05
20.	Rajasthan	19.60	10.49
21.	Sikkim	0.05	0.03
22.	Tamil Nadu	35.60	19.05
23.	Tripura	0.73	0.39
24.	Uttar Pradesh	58.47	31.28
25.	West Bengal	46.15	24.69
26.	A & N Islands	0.15	0.08
27.	Chandigarh	1.15	0.62
28.	D & N Haveli	0.02	0.01
29.	Delhi	24.19	12.94
30.	Daman & Diu	0.09	0.05
31.	Lakshadweep	0.05	0.03
32.	Pondicherry	1.23	0.66
	TOTAL	467.26	250.00

(B) **Pro-rata distribution of the allocation for the Slum Scheme for 1997-98**

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	States/UTs	Estimated Slum Populaltion 1991	Pro-rata distribution of Rs. 350 Crores 1997-98*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42.93	29.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.21	1.00

S.No.	States/UTs	Estimated Slum Populaltion 1991	Pro-rata distribution of Rs. 350 Crores 1997-98*
3.	Assam	4.14	2.84
4.	Bihar	35.34	24.25
5.	Goa	0.83	1.00
6.	Gujarat	26.67	18.30
7.	Haryana	6.83	4.69
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.94	1.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.09	4.18
10.	Karnataka	23.63	16.21
11.	Kerala	13.59	9.32
12.	Madhya Pradesh	27.67	18.98
13.	Maharashtra	66.66	45.73
14.	Manipur	0.85	1.00
15.	Meghalaya	0.75	1.00
16.	Mizoram	0.63	1.00
17.	Nagaland	0.44	1.00
18.	Orissa	8.41	5.77
19.	Punjab	13.17	9.04
20.	Rajasthan	19.60	13.45
21.	Sikkim	0.05	1.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	35.60	24.42
23.	Tripura	0.73	1.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	58.47	40.11
25.	West Bengal	46.15	31.66
26.	A & N Islands	0.15	1.00
27.	Chandigarh	1.15	1.00
28.	D & N Haveli	0.02	1.00
29.	Delhi	24.19	16.60
30.	Daman & Diu	0.09	1.00
31.	Lakshadweep	0.05	1.00
32.	Pondicherry	1.23	1.00
	TOTAL	467.26†	330.00

* Pro-rata distribution is arrived at by fixing a floor level allocation of Rs. one crore.
†Source: Handbook of Housing Statistics 1996, NBO.

Statement-II

Guidelines issued by Planning Commission to States/UTs for implementation and monitoring of the NSDP

PLANNING COMMISSION
(HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIVISION)

SUB.: Centrally Assisted Slum Development Programme in the States/UTs—Guidelines.

A provision of Rs. 250 crores for slum development programme in the States has been made by the Ministry of Finance in the budget for 1996-97 as an additionality to the normal Central Assistance to the States/UTs. The State-wise allocation of Rs. 250 crore has been worked out by the Planning Commission on the basis of the estimated slum population in 1991 (copy enclosed). The following guidelines have been suggested for the utilisation of this amount.

1. OBJECTIVES & COMPONENTS OF THE PROGRAMME: The objectives of this programme shall be provision of adequate and satisfactory water supply, sanitation, primary education facilities, health care, pre-primary, adult literacy and non-formal education facilities etc. The scheme will also have as an objective, provision of housing, community empowerment, garbage and solid waste management, as well as environmental improvement and convergence of different social sector programmes through creation of sustainable support systems. The focus may be on community infrastructure, provision of shelter, empowerment of urban poor women, training, skill upgradation and advocacy and involvement of NGOs, CBOs, private institutions and other bodies.

2. ROLE OF URBAN LOCAL BODIES: In keeping with the spirit of 74th Amendment, the existence of elected urban local bodies will be mandatory before funds can be released to new urban area. The programme envisages the urban local body as the nodal agency for the execution of this programme. Proposals for work to be undertaken under this programme must emanate from the CDSs in the form of a Community Plan, which will be forwarded by the ULB with appropriate comments to the DUDA for sanction. Execution of all works falling under the jurisdiction of the ULB may be done through the ULB as far as possible. The ULBs shall try to involve the CDSs in the execution, to the extent possible. As regards maintenance and repair of works carried out under this programme, the physical responsibility may be that of the CDSs concerned.

3. CONVERGENCE: This programme may seek to ensure provision of certain identified basic minimum services, within each slum. The programme may provide for facilities not provided elsewhere in the line department schemes, the absence of which makes effective implementation of these social sector schemes ineffective. In other words, missing links will be provided under this programme. However, this may be clearly subject to the proviso that, funds under convergence will be a source of supplementing line department efforts to achieve better delivery of social sector schemes and under no circumstances will these funds be used to substitute line department schemes or parts thereof.

4. The State Governments should bring in their own funds bearing some proportion to the funds given by the Centre.

5. MONITORING: At the State level, the programme will regularly be monitored by the State Urban Development Authority (SUDA), which may issue necessary guidance as well as instructions to the District Urban Development Authorities (DUDAs) and ULBs. At the national level, the programme will be monitored by the Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation.

गुजरात में गरीबों के लिये शहरी बुनियादी सेवायें

288. **श्री अनन्तराय देवशंकर दवे:** क्या **शहरी कार्य और रोजगार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गुजरात में गरीबों के लिए शहरी बुनियादी सेवाओं के प्रावधान के लिए कितने शहरों की पहचान की गयी है;

(ख) अहमदाबाद, जामनगर, भुज और गांधीधाम में शहरी बुनियादी सेवाओं में सुधार के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) वर्ष 1995-96 और 1996-97 के दौरान इसके लिए शहर-वार कितनी-कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गयी है; और

(घ) इस संबंध में शहर-वार प्रारंभ की गयी गतिविधियों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

शहरी कार्य और रोजगार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (डा० यू० वेंकटेश्वरलू): (क) शहरी गरीबों के लिए बुनियादी सेवा स्कीम के तहत गुजरात के 27 कस्बों को शामिल किया जा रहा है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार, अहमदाबाद और जामनगर कस्बों में अन्य सामाजिक क्षेत्र की स्कीमों के अनुरूप विभिन्न विकासशील गतिविधियां चलाती है। इसी प्रकार के कार्यकलाप अब भुज और गांधी धाम के संबंध में